

The Daily Banner Times.

While
It
Is
Fresh.

VOL. I. PRICE THREE CENTS

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

TEN CENTS PER WEEK. NO. 220

STAND THEIR GROUND.

House Democrats Refuse to Surrender to the Senate.

CONFERREES REINSTRUCTED

Intense Enthusiasm Shown in Support of the Original Bill and Amid Unparalleled Scenes It Is Decided to Stand Firm. Speeches of Wilson and Reed—New Ministry to Russia.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Democrats of the house, without a division of sentiment so far as surface indications were concerned, and amid a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm, sent the tariff bill back to conference with instructions to the conferees to stand firm against the amendments which the senate had placed upon the bill. A special order was brought in from the committee on rules which limited the debate on the motion to disagree to two hours, and was so worded as to prevent specific instructions on sugar or any other particular schedule. In the preliminary debate over the adoption of this resolution Representative Johnson, the radical free trader from Ohio, protested against a course of procedure that would give the house no opportunity to give specific instructions on sugar. The debate which occurred on the adoption of the motion instructing the house to insist on its disagreement was practically confined to Chairman Wilson on the one hand and ex-Speaker Reed on the other, although short speeches were made by General Wheeler of Alabama and ex-Speaker Grow of Pennsylvania before the vote was taken.

The utterances of Mr. Wilson, who was suffering intense pain and whose head was bound with a silk handkerchief that extended to his chin, so that he was practically blindfolded, created the most intense enthusiasm among his Democratic colleagues. Every sentiment he uttered in opposition to the concessions which the senate sought to force was applauded to the echo, and the climax was reached when he sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from President Cleveland declaring that the welfare of the Democratic party depended upon the adherence to the Democratic principles upon which the house bill was framed. Mr. Reed's reply also met with uproarious applause from his political colleagues. The motion to disagree was adopted without division and the speaker reappointed the old conferees.

After the tariff bill had been sent back to conference the conference reports on naval, military and diplomatic appropriation bills were agreed to and this house began consideration of a resolution for a constitutional amendment looking to the election of senators by the people. The consideration of this bill, under a special order adopted, continues today, and tomorrow a bill will be considered to re-establish railway mail clerks dismissed between March 15, 1889, and May 1, 1889.

WILSON AND REED.

Important Points in the Speeches of Opposing Leaders.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In discussing the motion "that the house further insist on its disagreement to senate tariff amendments" Mr. Wilson said among things:

"I were not long in finding out, greatly to my disappointment, that whatever might be the personal opinions, the personal judgment, the strong personal wish of the Democratic conferees of the senate, they came to us somewhat fettered and somewhat limited as to any action that they might agree to upon this bill, either by the supposed moral obligations of party caucus or the apprehension that there were forces in the senate, however small, yet powerful enough to resist successfully the passage of any bill which did not make concessions to great corporations and trust interests, that we, representing the house, did not feel free on our part to agree to."

"I do not believe there would be any great difficulty in coming to an agreement upon the vast majority of the 634 amendments proposed by the senate, but there are important amendments which give to this bill in the main a different character from what it had when it went from the house, on which amendments we seem up to this time to be irreconcilably divided, and it is because of these amendments and because of the statements made to us in all kindness and courtesy, and I might almost say in sadness, that such was the condition of affairs at the other end of this capitol that unless this house was willing to accept the senate bill practically and substantially as it passed the senate there was to be no tariff legislation at this session of congress."

"I make a sacrifice of its dignity and its equality as a legislative chamber, respond to any such proposition as that. Last of all did we feel that in the great question of taxation, resting by the very theory of free institutions and by language of the constitution as a peculiar and original trust on the part of the representatives of the people, that we could for one moment entertain and agree to such a proposition. I hope, whatever the fate of the general tariff bill is, that this house will not consent to an adjournment until it has passed a single bill putting refined sugar on the free list."

Reed sarcastically referred to the introduction of the president's letter, the character of the conference which excluded Republican members, newspaper attacks on the situation, and then said:

"The gentleman from West Virginia has been pleased to observe that in their private meetings with the members of the conference board on their side (the three other southern gentlemen and the northern gentlemen in somewhat ill-health) they treated them in a tone almost of sadness in regard to their willingness to agree, but were held back by their 'bad partners,' the Jorkines of the senate. But, unfortunately, in his confidential mood the gentleman from West Virginia did not permit himself to give particulars. He stated that the members of the senate were 'fettered,' but he did not state to what the 'fettters' attached them. I hope when the conference committee next meets—the conference committee, and not the Democratic politicians, seven southern and one northern—we shall have a diagram printed as an aid to our memory so that we may know exactly to what amendment each senator is 'fettered' and what the size of the 'fetter' is."

The senate bill is not what this country ought to have. It is not such a bill as would do justice to its industries, but the house bill was so bad that almost any change in an upward direction was for the better. We believe, not in the success of the north, but in the success of the whole country, and we stand as ready to give the south the benefit of the laws of the land which make higher wages for men and an increase of wealth for all as freely and as readily as we give it to our own people."

Chairman Wilson left as soon as the tariff debate in the house closed for his home in West Virginia. The conferees do not expect to resume their sessions until next Monday, as they expect the rest of this week to be taken up by the senate in discussing the disagreement.

Sugar Investigation Report.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Senator Gray, chairman of the sugar trust investigating committee, says: "The committee decided on Monday to investigate the new charges that were made in a New York paper. The committee is not waiting for Senator Lodge to begin the investigation, but is waiting for him for the purpose of making a report. The report will be made as soon as he returns."

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Appropriation bills were considered in the senate until the time of the arrival of the house message on the tariff conference. This was received and laid on the table temporarily. Mr. Hill giving notice that he would move at the proper time to instruct senate conferees to place coal and iron on the free list. Consideration of appropriations was then renewed.

Income Tax Revenue.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Senator Hill has received a long letter from Worthington G. Ford, chief of the bureau of statistics, in which he states that the possibilities of the revenue that can be raised from the income tax ranges all the way from \$12,000,000 to \$39,000,000, the latter being the highest possible.

New Minister to Russia.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Representative Clifton R. Breckinridge of the ways and means committee of the house has been nominated as minister to Russia. Mr. Andrew White having resigned on account of ill health.

Hoosier Postmasters Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The senate in executive session has confirmed the following Indiana postmasters: Nun McCullick, Montpelier; William H. Lightle, Gas City.

THEY WERE HER GUESTS.

But That Did Not Deter Young Frenchmen From Stealing Jewels.

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Paris says: Mrs. Botson, a wealthy American lady, recently missed a quantity of jewelry valued at 25,000 francs. Detectives were engaged and they traced the missing valuables to two young men of the name of Defly and Leelange, both members of good families, who had been invited to lunch by Mrs. Botson on a day just prior to the discovery of the robbery. Both men were arrested and their relatives are making every effort to secure them from prosecution.

MINING ACCIDENT.

Three Men Dragged Along Until Squeezed to Death.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Pa., July 20.—Three miners were killed and two badly injured in an accident yesterday afternoon in the Williamstown colliery. The accident happened as the men were coming to the surface after having completed their day's work. Just how it occurred is not quite clear, but it is supposed that the hoisting apparatus became disarranged and in some manner the unfortunate occupants were dragged along and squeezed to death.

CURLING HER HAIR.

In Doing So a Young Lady Causes a Fire and \$175,000 Loss.

EL PASO, Ill., July 20.—The careless handling of a lighted match by a young lady who was heating a curling iron in the basement of Schaefer's dry goods store yesterday cost a number of residents of this city an aggregate of \$175,000. The fire which she started was not gotten under control for several hours.

WRECK ON THE ALTON.

One Man Seriously Hurt—Strikers Under Suspicion.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The southbound express on the Alton road was wrecked near Summit shortly after midnight. Only one man, a deputy sheriff, was hurt seriously. It is not yet known whether it was the work of strikers, but they are suspected.

Another Operation on Gladstone.

LONDON, July 20.—A film has gathered on Mr. Gladstone's eye and another slight operation will be necessary.

CREATES A SURPRISE.

Publicity Given to the President's Private Letter.

WITH HIS CONSENT, THOUGH.

Fearless Utterances on the Conditions Surrounding Tariff Legislation and the Probabilities of Conference Conclusions. Wilson Bill Indorsed and the Senate Criticized—How the Letter Is Received.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—From the clerk's desk was read in the house yesterday a letter from President Cleveland to Representative Wilson on the tariff and the prospective conference. It was marked "personal," but the president had consented that it be made public. In it Mr. Cleveland took a firm stand for the original Wilson bill and advised against any surrender to the senate.

The letter expressed the hope that Mr. Wilson would strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith in the conference, believing that "these are absolutely necessary conditions to the continuance of Democratic existence." After referring to the possibilities and necessities of the conference, the letter says:

Temper of Democracy.

There is no excuse for mistaking or misapprehending the feeling and the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be surrendered. In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than to look with confidence to you and those who, with you, have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines and guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action, under your leadership, of the house of representatives upon the bill now pending.

Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perdition and party disaster.

Free Raw Material.

One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principle so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platform and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country.

The party now has that power. We are certain to lay as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people. It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises or bear a genuine badge that does not provide for free raw material. In these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list, and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle?

Handling a Delicate Subject.

He says the above question does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, and then passes to sugar, referring briefly to the unfortunate incidents in connection with this subject and adding:

While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused.

I do not believe that we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principles. With all there is at stake there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which we are all willing to stand, where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem without demanding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions.

Defers to a Majority.

The president deprecates the incorporation of an income tax, but defers to a majority and closes with the statement that "the Democracy of the land pleads most earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their representatives have undertaken; but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they

trust to the abandonment of Democratic principles."

SENATORIAL COMMENT.

Cleveland's Letter Creates Intense and General Interest.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The news of the reading of President Cleveland's letter was not long in traveling from the house to the senate. Information as to the contents of the document was urgently sought on both sides. After senators became familiar with its contents they gathered in groups to discuss the document, both with reference to points made by the president and his policy in writing it. So intense and general was the interest that for two or three hours very little attention was paid to routine proceedings. While no senator hesitated to express his views privately, the Democratic senators were loathe to submit to interviews for publication. They said that the circumstances were unusual and that their action as a body, being in opposition to the position taken by the president, they could not give publicity to their opinions, whatever they might be.

Republican senators were at first inclined to express themselves very freely on the policy of the letter, but soon changed their policy as if by common consent and said they preferred that the Democrats should do the talking. The common expression of opinion among senators was that the writing of such a letter was "very extraordinary."

Senator Hill said if the president had exercised his influence to assist him in getting votes for free raw materials the unfortunate communication might have been avoided.

Senator Brice thought it remarkable that the letter should have been read, and added: "So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, if the administration does not want it we may take the house bill on the sugar question. It is the fabric of the bill as a whole that we are concerned with."

Senator Murphy—I do not care to criticize the president. We will answer with our votes.

Republican sentiment, with exceptions, was fairly summarized in the words of Senator Hawley: "It is the greatest mistake ever made by a president and ought to be resented."

EFFECT OF THE LETTER.

Some Senators Disposed to Oppose Further Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The effect of the president's tariff letter is problematical in the senate. Some emphatic declarations are being made in that body today, but it is hardly expected that any senator will express personal resentment. Yesterday afternoon there were several conferences among the Democratic leaders, and at first there was a disposition to refuse further conference on the tariff bill. This was advised by quite a number who felt very much aggrieved at the course taken in the house, but it did not gain sufficient support to lead to a conclusion that such action would be taken. It was understood before the letter appeared that several senators, among them Gorman, Smith and Brice, had announced a purpose to announce to the senate that only the senate bill could be passed, and that any effort to change it would prove that there had been no modification of sentiment.

HALF-MILLION FIRE.

Central Markethouse and Contents Destroyed in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 20.—The most serious fire of the year in Minneapolis, and the largest in the history of the city, broke out about 9 o'clock last night, and before it was extinguished had destroyed property to the value of over half a million dollars, leaving in ruins one of the finest market buildings in the country. The origin has not been learned, but the flames broke out in the commission house of Dodsworth & Drew, located in the center of the new Central market building. Thirty horses, thousands of fowl and the market stocks were consumed. Some adjoining buildings were burned.

The only fatality resulting from the fire was the death of Myron Finley, a lineman for the General Electric company. He was handling some wires after the fire was nearly out, when he caught hold of a telegraph wire which became crossed with an electric light wire. The result was almost instant death.

LONG STORY CONDENSED.

Condition of Strike Matters All Over the Country.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—The story of the Debs strike is practically the same from all over the country and does not materially differ from that of the past three days. The most significant court action is the return of federal indictments in Chicago against rioters, and in nearly every case Debs, Rogers, Howard and Keihler, the A. R. U. officers, are jointly indicted as conspirators. In Indiana the situation is quiet and the withdrawal of troops has commenced. Detachments, however, will be kept in Hammond for some days. Courts of the country are busy in trying strikers.

Cut His Antagonist's Throat.

PETERSBURG, Ill., July 20.—George Hoheimer, a young married man of this city, was killed by Oscar Hilton, a barber. Hoheimer was cut about the throat with a razor, the jugular vein being severed. The cause of the trouble was an old grudge. Hoheimer had been married but about five months, and Hilton has a wife and child in Jacksonville.

Switchmen's Cash Gone.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The president of the defunct Switchmen's Mutual Aid association states that the shortage of Secretary-treasurer Simsrott, who recently disappeared and whose books were said then to be all right, is \$32,527.49. The society could not overcome the embarrassment.

LABOR MEETING ROW.

State Federation Splits on Political Questions.

POPULIST ROCK THE CAUSE.

Considerable Excitement Occasioned by the Withdrawal of Delegates—Judge Baker's Dealings With Arrested Strikers—Combine of Tilemakers—Other News of the State.

PERU, July 20.—The closing day's session of the Indiana Federation of Trade and Labor unions was a bitter one. All the unions of this city, two from Indianapolis and those from other points withdrew from the convention on account of the attitude taken on political questions, particularly the Populist party. There has been great excitement over the affair.

Strike Cases Before Judge Baker.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—J. B. White, Thomas J. Murphy and J. W. Alvis were before Judge Baker yesterday for having served strike notice on the L. E. and St. L. road, which is operated by a government receiver. They are all from Princeton. The judge talked to them for a long time on the evils of labor organizations and strikes, telling them that they had got false notions of life. The judge reviewed his own history, told of the salary he once worked for, how he had educated himself and closed with the statement that "so sure as there is a God in heaven, as sure as the sun rises and sets, that sure you will not better your condition by such conduct."

After the lecture the prisoners were allowed to go home. Charles Sussex was called for assaulting a fireman and put under \$1,000 bond until Sept. 7, and must go to the Gibson county jail if he cannot give it. Oscar Larson and Arthur Dishene of Hammond got the same treatment.

Samuel Daily, William Shellady and Joseph Jameson of New Albany were released on good behavior.

Holloway Pleads Not Guilty.

TERRE HAUTE, July 20.—Ed Holloway, the confessed train wrecker, was arraigned before a justice of the peace yesterday, charged with the murder of Engineer Charles Moehman, who was killed in the Fontanet wreck. He pleaded not guilty and asked for a continuance, which was granted.

Winslow Held the Bottle.

LIBERTY, July 20.—A party of Richmond society young men are camped on the Whitewater. Dude Winslow was holding a bottle while Andrew Vaughn was shooting at the same with a rifle. A bullet hit the bottle and the fragments cut Winslow's face to pieces.

Rare Presence of Mind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 20.—Jennie James and Minnie Williams fell from an excursion boat into the river yesterday. The former, being able to swim, exercised great presence of mind in assisting her companion until a yawl was lowered.

Unearthing Taxables.

WINCHESTER, July 20.—John H. Boltz, deputy auditor of Randolph county, on behalf of the county, has been at work ferreting out property that should be added to the taxable list and has made some surprising discoveries.

Resume Business.

KOKOMO, July 20.—The Great Western pottery works, manufacturing sanitary ware, with 300 employees, and the Brookside canning factory, working 600 hands, have resumed operations.

Accounting for Conflicting Confessions.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—The friends of Ed Holloway, the accused Fontanet train wrecker, account for his conflicting confessions by the statement that he is not mentally bright.

Tilemakers Combine.

ELWOOD, July 20.—A meeting of tile manufacturers of the state here it was decided to advance the price of their product and prevent cutthroat competition.

Destructive Village Fire.

SOMERSET, July 20.—Five business houses, one residence and a number of outbuildings were burned yesterday. The loss is heavy and insurance very small.

STATE NOTES.

A telephone war is on in Elwood.

Red Men will picnic near Anderson Aug. 1.

Brookville's water supply reservoir is used by boys as a swimming hole.

Chester Chase of Allen county was drowned while bathing in a fishpond.

Two hundred Spiritualists are holding an annual camping meet in Anderson.

The Coming Nation, Greensburg's socialistic paper, has removed to Tennessee.

Bloomington Telephone says an effort is to be made in the next legislature to remove the state university to Indianapolis.

Members of the state militia to a large number want to hold their annual encampment despite the actual service they have recently had.

Albert Poor, an Anderson boy who was seized with cramps while bathing, but who was saved, continues to suffer from the rigid condition of his limbs and body.

The Bayards Dine With Royalty.

LONDON, July 20.—United States Ambassador Bayard and Mrs. Bayard were guests of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at a dinner and ball at Devonshire house last night to the Prince of Wales. A brilliant company was in attendance.

GUARDIAN FOR MRS. NAGLE.

Woman With a History Incompetent to Manage Her Affairs.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 20.—Judge Scott has appointed W. Robbins of Cheyenne as guardian to manage the affairs of Mrs. Emma J. Nagle, a jury having decided that she was incompetent to do so. Erasmus Nagle, the woman's husband, died in 1888, leaving an estate valued at \$400,000, which was equally divided between the wife and a son. Two years later Mrs. Nagle married Charles A. White, an adventurer from New York, who defrauded her out of over \$50,000. The sensational divorce proceedings, the arrest of White in New York and his subsequent forfeiture of \$10,000 bond and flight to South America, where he is now a fugitive, are still fresh in the minds of the public.

CRISPI'S ASSAILANT.

Anarchist Lega Gets Twenty Years of Solitary Confinement.

ROME, July 20.—The trial of Paola Lega, known to his associates as "Marat," the anarchist who on June 16 attempted to take the life of Premier Crispi by shooting at him with a revolver, took place yesterday. The prisoner said that he had not acted from motives of personal hatred but as a solemn protest against the system of government. He aimed at Crispi, who represented the state, and was not sorry for what he had done. He was sentenced to 20 years solitary confinement. When the sentence was pronounced he called for cheers for anarchy.

Sugar Trust Fined.

BOSTON, July 20.—Judge Barker of the supreme judicial court approved the decree of the supreme court of Massachusetts by which the American Sugar Refining company, otherwise known as the trust, is enjoined from doing further business in this state until it shall have complied with the law providing that all corporations file a certificate of its financial condition. He fined the company \$200.

Baptist Union.

TORONTO, July 20.—The fourth international convention of the Baptist Young Peoples union is in session here with 4,000 delegates present. President Chapman of Chicago formally opened the convention. Many noted workers will deliver addresses during the convention.

They Object to Interference.

CHAUTAQUA, N. Y., July 20.—The American Association of Instructors of the Blind adjourned after unanimously passing resolutions deprecating political or sectarian interference with the tenure of office of public instructors for the blind and electing officers.

BRIEFS BY WIRE.

Riot of miners feared at Murphysboro, Ills.

Gold reserve, \$84,483,797; cash balance, \$121,947,771.

End, O. T., has adopted the motto: "No railroad if no depot" and burned another bridge.

Abbott, English featherweight, knocked out Young of Brooklyn in four rounds in Alexandria, W. Va.

A woman suffering from cholera arrived in Berlin from St. Petersburg, and the people are frightened.

House committee voted for a favorable report on Mr. Reilly's bill to collect the Union Pacific debt to the government and wind up the relations.

BASEBALL.

Western League.

Pitchers.	R	H	E
Detroit.....Gayle.....	14	10	6
Indianapolis.....Donnelly, Knorr.....	9	3	6
Minneapolis.....Parvin.....	14	19	2
Milwaukee.....Stephens.....	10	14	3
Toledo.....Foreman.....	7	12	2
Grand Rapids.....Rhines, Killeen.....	5	12	5

National League.

Pitchers.	R	H	E
Cincinnati.....Dwyer.....	8	13	9
Pittsburgh.....Colclough.....	6	15	1
St. Louis.....Erfenstein.....	7	11	0
Chicago.....Abbey.....	1	4	0
New York.....Westervelt, German.....	13	13	3
Washington.....Sullivan.....	12	15	2
Brooklyn.....Stein.....	19	25	2
Baltimore.....Inks.....	8	11	4
Louisville.....Cleveland—Rain.			

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Prevailing Prices For Grain and Cattle on July 19.

Indianapolis.

WHEAT—45¢@47½¢. CORN—43¢@46¢.

OATS—39¢@41¢.

CATTLE—Receipts light; shipments none. Good butchers' grades stronger; common not wanted.

Good to choice shipping and export steers, \$15.40@16.00; medium to good shipping steers, \$13.50@14.00; common to fair steers, \$12.50@13.00; choice feeding steers, \$15.00@15.50; good to choice heifers, \$13.25@13.50; fair to medium heifers, \$12.50@13.00; common light heifers, \$12.00@12.50; good to choice cows, \$12.75@13.00; fair to medium cows, \$12.15@12.50.

HOGS—Receipts 1,500 head; shipments 1,000 head. Market weak.

Good to choice medium and heavy, \$15.00@15.25; mixed and heavy packing, \$14.10@14.30; good to choice lightweights, \$14.25@14.50; common lightweights, \$13.50@13.75; pigs, \$14.00@14.25; roughs, \$13.75@14.00.

SHEEP—Receipts 150 head; shipments light. Market quiet.

Choice to extra lambs, \$15.00@16.00; common to good lambs, \$12.25@12.50; good to choice sheep, \$12.50@12.75; fair to medium sheep, \$11.50@12.00; common sheep, \$11.00@11.50; bucks, per head, \$1.50@3.00.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

WHEAT—July opened 54½¢, closed 54½¢.

THE BANNER TIMES

PUBLISHED BY
MILLARD J. BECKETT.

TERMS:—\$1.00 per annum in advance; 50 cents for six months; 25 cents for three months. Single copies 3 cents.

ADVERTISING.

READING NOTICES
10 Cents per line.

50 lines	.....	9 cents per line
100 "	.....	8 "
200 "	.....	7 "
300 "	.....	6 "
400 "	.....	5 "
500 "	.....	4 "

Rates of display made known on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Greencastle, Indiana, as second-class matter.

Greencastle, Ind., July 20, 1894.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The BANNER TIMES will hereafter enforce the following:

One dollar will be charged for publishing resolutions of condolence, and obituaries, and fifty cents for "cards of thanks."

Reading notices of church, society and other entertainments from which a revenue is to be derived (except such announcements as the editor may give as a matter of news) will be charged at the rate of 5 cents a line. This includes church festivals, dinners, &c.

Sunday church announcements free. 20c

Parties addressing mail or correspondence to this office for the newspaper department will greatly simplify matters by directing the same to the BANNER TIMES, and not to any individual address.

Debs ebb.

The strike has struck.

SOVEREIGN has lost his sovereignty.

THERE is little to arbitrate in a "sympathetic" strike.

Some people beside Coxey are now keeping off the grass.

The strike has demonstrated again its utter inability to settle matters between capital and labor.

The cheerful whistle of freight engines is again heard in the land and Deb's strike is over.

The newspapers boycotted by Debs are running up handsomely increased subscription lists.

It seems like "the other fellow" than the one mentioned in Mr. Stead's book has "come to Chicago."

LAWLESSNESS is rampant in Terre Haute, and that city, it might incidentally be said, is the home of Debs.

Those who have watched the career of Rev. Myron W. Reed lately are not surprised at his turning anarchist.

SOME of the English papers that have been writing obituaries of this great and glorious republic are now out of a job.

The next time Chicago wants to annex Hammond let 'em annex Hammond is near enough to Chicago to be real bad, and if Chicago wants it we are in favor of letting it go.

In calling upon laboring men to strike their leaders seem to have forgotten that many of the laborers have already been struck—right between the eyes by democratic times.

The strike that needs to be instituted now is one against anarchists. Every lawless striker is an anarchist while at his infernal work of destruction. The law can not strike such too quick nor too hard.

From all accounts the village of Fontanet deserves the services of a gatling gun squad for a few hours until the lawless and murderous element is wiped out of existence. Nothing but heroic measures will do any good.

Debs says his strike is still "on." Yes, it is with a vengeance. The railroad managers are taking a hand at the business now and are discharging men right and left who have participated in Debs' strike. And it is not to be wondered at. If the railroads take

back the men who have done so much against their interests, they are only inviting disloyalty and future trouble. The sooner the railroad managers sympathize with Debs and order his men out the better for them and the country at large. The A. R. U. is doomed.

Good foreigners are welcome in the United States, and some of our best citizens have come into this country from Europe. But there is a class of anarchists, whose names are so unpronounceable that a sneeze is necessary at the end of the same, who come to this country particularly to raise trouble. They are sent here by the powers of Europe as a good riddance. These are the parties who, not seeing a squad of soldiers on every street corner, think they can do as they please, and they never fail to bob up in a strike.

They must be scarce of preachers down at Brazil. One went out bicycle riding recently and the whole town turned out to hunt him, thinking he was lost. It has since transpired that he was merely out on a pleasure trip. The next time there is a dearth of talent at Brazil we would advise them to call on Greencastle. We have a supply here that is inexhaustible and of the first quality.

AFTER two weeks of wait the Democrat announces in a platform, not the Chicago one, it has no word of defense for the men who burned cars or destroyed property. We are glad to see our contemporary make this confession. It was generally supposed, by its silence, it intended to go bodily with the Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE difference between the two Eugenes at Chicago—Debs and Prendergast—is that the latter has met his finale. While the former's punishment will not be so severe as the latter's still to his foolish calling out of strikers may be indirectly attributed what loss of life has occurred.

ITALY is considering a plan to try anarchists by special tribunals; Spain proposes to transport them to African colonies, and Germany, France and England are perfecting measures to stamp out this form of moral and political leprosy. The United States should act.

Ten days ago Dictator Debs had assumed an importance something like this:

In the meantime the shrinkage has dwarfed him to this:

—Lafayette Courier.

MEMBERS of Mr. Debs' family wear diamonds. How many wives of Debs' striking dupes are wearing diamonds?

Convention Calls.

The republicans of Clay and Putnam counties are requested to meet in delegate convention at the court house in Greencastle, Ind., at 10 o'clock a. m. of Thursday, the 26th day of July, 1894, for the purpose of nominating candidates for judge and prosecutor for the 13th judicial district, composed of said counties.

W. S. CARPENTER, } Chairmen.
Thos. T. MOORE, }

JOINT REPRESENTATIVE.

The republicans of Clay, Montgomery and Putnam counties will meet in delegate convention at the court house in Greencastle, Ind., at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the 26th day of July, 1894, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for joint representative for the district composed of said counties.

W. S. CARPENTER, } Chairmen.
JOHN R. BONNELL, }
Thos. T. MOORE, }

WASHINGTON LETTER

THE LATEST POLITICAL GOSSIP
FROM THE CAPITAL.

Interesting Doings of Congress and a Dish of Spice Here and There as Seen By Our Special Correspondent—Notes, Incidents, Etc.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1894

The alleged conference of committees from the house and senate on the tariff bill, which is actually only a conference between eight democrats and various trusts which demand protection of their interests in payment for past and future contributions to the democratic corruption fund, is still going on, and from what has leaked out there has been some very lively word battles in the committee room in which the meetings are held. Little Mr. Wilson, who by order of Mr. Cleveland was put at the head of the house ways and means committee, got so worked up at one of these meetings at the various demands made on behalf of the trusts by the senators that he left the room in a huff and swore he would have nothing more to do with it. However, after a consultation with Boss Cleveland he thought better of it and is again a regular attendant of the meetings, and before the thing is closed will probably vote as meekly for what the trusts want as any of his colleagues. No indications of when the legal conference, which will be attended as by law provided by the entire committees appointed by the vice president and speaker of the house respectively, will begin, has been given to the six republicans who are members of those committees.

Senator Hale's resolution calling attention to the irregular and illegal status of the meetings now being held may be heard from again in a way that will be both unexpected and unpleasant to the democrats and the trusts. When conference committees were by law provided for in cases of disagreement between the house and senate on pending legislation it was not with the intention that the members of the majority party should devote days and weeks to bargaining and dickering with each other in order to arrive at a cut and dried agreement which should then be sprung on the minority and solidly supported by the majority. On the contrary, it was intended that the conference should be all that the term implies—a full and free discussion of the points of difference between the house and senate, by all of the representatives of the house and senate, and not by representatives of only the political parties that happen to be in control of those bodies, and never until now has that intention been deliberately violated, although there have been hundreds of conferences held. Senator Voorhees admitted that a mistake was made by not inviting the republicans to be present at the first meeting held, but so far as known he has taken no step to correct that mistake. Strictly speaking those eight democrats have no legal right to tinker with that tariff bill in the forced absence of the six republican members of the conference committee, and their attempting to do so may make trouble for them and their party. This tariff business is a long way from being settled.

Some of the democrats have suddenly discovered that Utah will probably go republican and so greatly are they exercised over it that they are actually trying to get Mr. Cleveland to veto the bill for the admission of that territory to the Union. Mr. Cleveland did not want the Utah bill passed at this session of congress, but from the best obtainable information it is not probable that he will veto the bill now that it has passed, as it would be difficult to find a good reason for so doing.

The commission which Mr. Cleveland has agreed to appoint under the act of 1888, to investigate the railway strike, is not likely to secure any valuable information, inasmuch as it will have no authority to get at the bottom of the trouble by investigating the causes of the strike against the Pullman company, which was responsible for all the rest. It can only deal with interstate railways and their employees. It is difficult to understand how the labor organization got the idea that this commission would have authority to arbitrate. One section of the law under which Mr. Cleveland will appoint the two additional commissioners to serve with the U. S. commissioner of labor in making this investigation does authorize arbitration by such a commission, but only after application has been made by both parties to the controversy for arbitration.

Just to show the country that it can do business rapidly when so minded, the senate in one week passed no less than nine of the regular appropriation bills, and the program for the present week includes the passing of the other five. With all of the appropriation bills out of the way only the tariff bill will stand in the way of adjournment.

There is a feeling of relief in congress and administration circles at the failure of the strike, which by reason of the non-action of the half anarchist governor of Illinois, at one time threatened to become a very serious matter. The attorney general has asked for an appropriation of \$255,000 to pay the ex-

tra expenses incurred by reason of the strike by the department of justice. The war department estimates have not been made up.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, is the latest victim of the personal explanation. He told the senate Saturday that it was not true as published a few days previously that he had made a monkey of himself while in a glorious state of intoxication. The least said about the matter the better.

THE EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT.

What the Clerks Say—Business Men Talk—They Like the Plan.

A smiling wife sat in the doorway of her husband's grocery one evening and said: "The BANNER TIMES is to be congratulated for assisting the clerks in their early-closing movement. I like the plan immensely. Formerly my husband would go to work at six o'clock in the morning and stay until ten at night. This wasn't because he wanted to stay away, but because others did the same thing, thus forcing him. The new plan gives me two hours more time daily with my husband, and both are highly pleased and better off for it."

"Say, Mr. BANNER TIMES," said a disconsolate clerk as he gazed through his store window Friday night, "please give my boss a gentle roast. He treats us all right, but hasn't as yet seen his way clear to closing his store like other merchants in different lines at eight o'clock four night in the week. I believe he would close if you would mention it to him." The BANNER TIMES does not care to single out any one, but we believe all should give their clerks shorter hours, especially in the summer time, where they work more than ten hours per day.

"Hee hee, ho ho, hi hi," chuckled a saloonkeeper one night when asked if it was true that the saloons had agreed to join the early closing movement, inasmuch as they open at 4:30 a. m. and close at eleven p. m. this working their force about sixteen hours a day. "No, we won't close. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, and this thing of the drug stores closing at eight will assist us in the long run." The saloonist winked, but refused to explain himself, so the reporter was left in doubt.

"What do you do in the extra hour you get in the early-closing," said the reporter to a bright drug clerk. "I read good books and only regret that I haven't more of such time. My employer will not suffer by the change in the least, I am confident."

"We have been trying to close early for years," said a druggist, "but could never get together before. Some wanted one thing, others another, until we could not agree. We are all satisfied now that the plan is a good one, and will hold to it."

The bookdealers, furniture and hardware men are still out of the fold, and the clerks disconsolately watch the luckier clerks as they close doors at eight and enjoy the cool evenings. As one said to the reporter, "we are not in it."

"Oh, yes! oh, yes!" this store closes in five minutes," sang out a dealer in cigars one evening, and the gang loading in front rushed in and filled up with smoking material for the night.

Business Insurance.

An advertisement won't work marbles, it won't sell ice in Greencastle, nor snow shoes at the equator. It will sell overcoats in July if they are cheap enough, but a seasonable ad. of seasonable stuff is always best.

Dull season advertising must be considered in two ways. As advertising and as insurance—insurance of business—insurance against loss of trade.

Such insurance should be placed on the same business principles that dictate the placing of life and fire insurance. Pick out the strongest companies—the best papers.

Business insurance—advertising—is better than the other kinds. They repay the losses caused by misfortune. Advertising prevents the misfortune.

SECOND WEEK

—OF—

Allen : Brothers'

JULY SALE

DRY GOODS and CARPETS

You should not fail to buy of us any item needed

Many prices cut half in two.

DO YOU NEED

A Pair of Shoes?

Then visit our

Shoe Department.

and get the best pair you ever did for the same money.

Our World's Fair Views

are no ordinary pictures but the finest workmanship of the finest artist publishers in the land given free with each pair of shoes.

ALLEN BROTHERS

IT WAS SUICIDE.

James W. Parker Met Death in a Peculiar Manner.

This morning Coroner Joseph Bowers assisted by Drs. Driscoll and Searcy, made a post-mortem examination of the remains of James W. Parker who was found dead on the bank of White river east of the city yesterday.

His lungs were found full of water and his death was the result of strangulation. It is now evident that the man committed suicide in the very peculiar way of lying down on the bank and holding his face under the water until suffocated. No information has been received from Mrs. Parker and it is likely that the remains will be buried here at the expense of the county.

CONFESED TO MURDER.

Last night a half witted foreigner approached merchants' policeman John Heffner and stated that he had murdered James W. Parker, the man found dead yesterday and that he was ready to go to jail for the crime.

Mr. Heffner was horrified at the confession and marched him to police headquarters. Officer Seldomridge at police headquarters was not so sure about the soundness of the man mentally. He began questioning him as to how the crime was committed etc.

The man used very broken English but it was soon discovered that he had committed no crime. Parties had made the fellow believe that there was a warrant out for his arrest on the charge of killing Parker and that the best thing he could do was to call at headquarters and give himself up. He said that he was a friend of Parker's and was with him at 10 o'clock Wednesday night before the dead man's body was found on Thursday morning. The man was badly scared but seemed thankful when informed that the men who had been talking to him were only jesting with him and he was released. He did not give his name.

Old Settlers' Picnic.

There will be an old settlers' picnic at Sutherland's Springs near Russellville on Aug. 4, 1894. Hon. Geo. W. Cooper has promised to be present. Among the others will be Messrs. B. Welch, of Putnamville; Andrew Grimes, of Terre Haute; Jo. Grimes, of Crawfordsville; Le. Acker, of Waveland; Jeff. Sigler, of Portland Mills; Hon. John Baker, of Indianapolis; Hon. Peter Kennedy, of Crawfordsville; Alex. Bower, of New Market. A base ball game will be played between Rockville and Ladoga. The management promises a good day for all attending.

A Chumpulist Ticket.

The following has been suggested as a "chumpulist" ticket for 1896:

President.....	DEBS
Vice President.....	WATER
Secretary of State.....	SOVEREIGN
Secretary of the Treasury.....	TALMAN
Secretary of the Interior.....	PEASNOY
Secretary of War.....	ANDREWS
Secretary of the Navy.....	MOS
Postmaster General.....	MCHENRY
Attorney General.....	PERFUM
Secretary of Agriculture.....	KRY

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known for the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

The German Household Dyes

are the best in the world. Every package will give you the best in the world. SILK, WOOL, COTTON, LINEN, FEATHERS, Etc.

They are entirely free from poison and can be used without danger. This dye will stand washing and is not effected by the sun.

SOLD AT ALLEN'S DRUG STORE.

NEW : STOCK : WALL : PAPER.

BIG DRUG HOUSE FOR 1894.

PIERCY & CO.

Fresh Garden Seeds in Bulk or Package.

Paints, Oils, Window Glass.

Fresh Stock "Climax" Chicken Medicine.